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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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General Summary.

There was no Arrival from Sea yesterday, nor had we any further information from Europe, through the other Presidencies. A large portion of our Paper of to-day is given to the Government Orders, Meeting of the Asiatic Society, and other documents of local interest, which cannot be delayed. Some Communications of Correspondents are therefore necessarily postponed for a day or two, but will soon appear. The LIMA GAZETTES are among the most interesting sources of Foreign Intelligence that remain unexhausted, and to these we devote a portion of our first Sheet, for immediate publication.

Gaceta del Gobierno, July 18, 1821.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE ARMY.

A communication worthy of credit, received from Bujama, dated the 13th instant, contains the following: The Enemy continue their precipitate retreat and leave behind them on their route spectacles that would fill the most insensible heart with horror. Since our departure from Lurin we have hardly moved a step without meeting with the traces of their barbarity: more than thirty dead, some of infirmity, others shot by the way, for not being able to keep up with the march, have presented themselves to our eyes, food for the birds prey. Rodil, according to the uniform accounts, has been the sacrificer of the greater part of these victims.

Yesterday and to day we have fallen in with thirty-nine sick, five of which have died. I do not think one half will survive. They have all been received into the Camp, which has been converted into a little hospital.

To day, on our arrival, we learnt that the Enemy had moved their Camp from Coayllo, three leagues distant from this, at the moment they got notice of our approach. They have moved towards Omas, over the rugged heights, from which they may proceed either towards Lunaguana, or by the broken ground of Yauyos. Parties which early this morning occupied a position at Coayllo, are to be advanced on these points immediately. Desertion continues. Between yesterday and to-day twenty four have been sent to Lurin under direction of the Commandant of that place, in order that they may be joined to those already there, to be organised and disciplined.

We have taken also five hundred spears, and some muskets. Ninavilca is going to join us with his party, and he will proceed immediately with Vidal and other Commanders who occupy the heights, not to leave them a moment's repose.

Another Letter from Bujama, of the same date, contains the following:—We have pursued the Enemy so closely, that they have taken to disgraceful flight, leaving on the road unequivocal traces of their alarm. The proofs of the alarm of Rodil and Valdes have horrified me. They shoot every soldier who from fatigue or disease is unable to continue the march, saying, "They shall die rather than return to be our enemies." The dead which they leave are innumerable; many corpses present themselves daily, without reckoning those which fall in different roads in increased number. These cowards, through terror of us, have taken the direction of the broken country, doing great damage and mischief. At this date the enemy have lost 500 men from casualties, and as they advance these will encrease as the roads are twice as difficult, and their necessities greater.

Gaceta Extraordinaria del Gobierno, September 25, 1821.

INDEPENDENCE OF MEXICO.

The following intelligence has been received by his Excellency the Protector of Peru, by the way of Guayaquil:—

The capital of Mexico has been taken by the celebrated Iturbide, with 20,000 men; and the northern part of it has gloriously taken the Oath of Independence, according to the intelligence received by the English brig TIBER, proceeding from Acapulco, and confirmed by another vessel, which arrived later at Guayaquil, and touched at San Blas, as well as at Acapulco.

It is further known, from the official correspondence addressed by the Commandant of the Apostadero of San Blas to the Spanish Minister of the Marine, which has been intercepted, that in the immense and populous kingdom of New Galicia, no other point remains to the Spaniards but that port, the Commandant of which confesses in his dispatches to the Peninsular Minister, that it is quite impossible to hold out against Independence, since the general will had so strongly declared for it. He likewise discovers that he had put down a conspiracy, headed by a lieutenant in the navy DON ANGELO MARIA VAIDES, in which the most distinguished persons of San Blas were implicated; and as a proof of his weakness, he adds, that he did not venture to apprehend them for fear of the inhabitants. At the same time he mentions that Valladolid and Guadalajara had proclaimed their Independence; and that the officers of the Spanish division under the command of Brigadier Negrete, had obliged him to declare it in like manner.

EXECUTION OF JOSE MIGUEL CARRERA.

The monster who so long stained Chili and the Provinces of Rio de la Plata with his atrocities, who has been the origin of so much mischief to the cause of South America, sowing discord, anarchy, and licentiousness wherever he went, JOSE MIGUEL CARRERA, has at last expiated his crimes. This ever-factious man approached to attack the forces of Mendoza, with the view of passing to Chili and revolutionizing it; but Divine Justice, weary of enduring him, granted that he should be completely beaten, taken prisoner, and shot, in the very city where his brothers, not less turbulent than himself, terminated their criminal existence. This principal mover of the civil war having disappeared from the provinces of Rio de la Plata, the General Government will be shortly established, and will restore in that heroic and afflicted country, order, unanimity, and public prosperity, as well as external respectability.

CAPTURE OF THE BRIG MAYPO.

By Letters from Rio Janeiro, we learn that there had arrived at that Capital, the Marques de Valle-umbroso and Lieutenant Colonel Don Antonio Seoane, Deputies from the Spanish Cortes, for General La Serna, to inform the Government of the dismissal of Pezuela, and of the state of Peru, and to beg assistance wherewith to prolong the war. A Buenos Ayres Privateer captured the brig MAYPO, which conveyed the said gentlemen, and put them, with the whole crew, on board a bark that was sailing from the coast of Africa to Rio Janeiro.

Will there, notwithstanding, be persons still so blinded as not to be convinced that the Eternal has decreed to frustrate all the plans of the Oppressors of America, and put an end there to the reign of Despotism?

Gaceta del Gobierno, Oct. 3, 1821.

INTELLIGENCE FROM MEXICO.

Official Note of D. Domingo Tristan, to the Minister of War and Marine.

I convey to your Lordship the intelligence which has been communicated to me in the annexed paper, by Don John Roldan and his son Don Paulino, who weighed anchor from San Blas in June, in the brig NANCY; adding moreover that Mexico declared its Independence on the 13th of June, Guadalajara on the 14th, Tepec on the 17th, San Blas on the 19th; and the provinces of Guadalajara, Tlascala, Guanajuato, Puebla, Zacatecas, Oajaca, Valladolid, Bajio, Parnandira, and Vera Cruz, share in the Independence of Mexico.

Acapulco has also become independent, and the frigates of war, PRUEBA and VENGAZA alone favor the forts.

The same news has been confirmed to me by the Captain of the brig, Mr. William Dalling; and I hope your Lordship will be pleased to bring this information to the knowledge of his Excellency the Lord Protector, that he may make what use of it he thinks proper.

Dated at Pisco, Sept. 26, 1821.

DOMINGO TRISTAN,

Gaceta del Gobierno, Oct. 6, 1821.

THE FATE OF COLOMBIA DECIDED.

Sitting of Government.—Guayaquil Sept. 5, 1821.

To his Excellency Senor Don José de San Martín

EXCELLENT SIR,—We have the inexpressible satisfaction of announcing to your Excellency one of the most important victories that has been gained in the campaign of the Liberty of America; a victory which by its magnitude decides the fate of this vast Continent. The troops under the command of the Liberator of Colombia, have raised themselves to the pinnacle of glory, in the fields of Carabobo, destroying even to its elements the Spanish Army, composed of 8,000 combatants, under the orders of General La Torre. The Vice President de Cundinamarca communicates officially this happy intelligence, which has arrived this moment by the ALCANCE schooner, proceeding from Choco: the particulars of it will be transmitted to your Excellency with all possible dispatch.

All the accounts agree that the Division commanded by General Torre had passed the Juanambu and approached towards Pasto.

God preserve your Excellency many years.

JOSE DE OLMEDO.

Gaceta del Gobierno, October 13, 1821.

INTELLIGENCE FROM GUAYAQUIL.

The Oppressors of Quito, as indefatigable as those of the other parts of America, to spread tyranny and vengeance over its plains, marched upon Guayaquil, with the view of taking the Division of General Sucre. The activity and valor of General Colombiano frustrated the projects of Aymerich on the memorable day of Yaguachi; but fortune was less favorable at Ambato, whither he had advanced with the hope of liberating Quito. On the 12th of September, that Chief suffered a reverse, which although alarming in the beginning has turned out since, by accounts worthy of credit, to be of no great consequence to the public cause, if we except only its having prolonged the Slavery of the patriotic Quito. Sucre has re-organised his forces for the most part; and the Enemy being aware of the progress of General Torres who was on this side of the formidable pass of Juanambu and threatened the city of Quito itself, they are obliged to commence a retreat to restrain the patriotism of the illustrious inhabitants of a country which has shed its blood on the altar of Liberty.

The Government, with the frankness that characterises it, published this event, which has served to feed the malignity of some secret enemies who have attempted to delude the unwary.

INTELLIGENCE FROM PERU.

Through three different channels worthy of credit, the Government has learnt the arrival of General Canterac at Jauja, with 1,500 men, and that he has passed with them to Huancayo, where he was at that date, although it is certain he intended to continue his retreat towards Cuzco. It is also said that General La Serna has died suddenly.

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

Memoirs of the Rebellion.—We perceive that the Memoirs of the Rebellion of 1745, by the Chevalier de Johnstone, have deservedly reached a second edition. At a time when the great talents of the Author of *Waverley* had been employed to form a *beau idéal* of the ungifted hero of the expiring efforts of the Jacobites, as distinct from the truth as it well could be made, the publication of this unpretending narrative has proved extremely serviceable. We can allow for the Royal magnanimity which throws a veil over the faults of the Stuarts, and patronises the party and sentiments by which they were so long espoused. As that dynasty can pretend no longer, it is a generosity which may be afforded; but we cannot agree to the propriety of falsifying history, in order to make heroes of poltroons, or men of gallantry and honour of some of the most despicable and depraved of the race of Princes. The character of Charles Edward is now known from various and undeniable sources, and it was almost too miserable for scorn. Our Tories in vain attempt to write up this family. Patronised, as they assert their endeavors are, by the countenance of that which has superseded it, its merits will be duly estimated, while honour, courage, sincerity, and a love of liberty, last among Englishman. The picture given by Chevalier Johnstone of the cruelties which succeeded the battle of Culloden, and the conduct of the Royal Commander, contrast oddly enough with the family *liberality* to which we have already alluded. Possibly a little more of the latter when it was wanted, and little less when it was not, would have been more consistent and disinterested on all sides. To love the treason and hate the traitor is a common adage; it is very possible, in the same way, to hate a pretender, and love the doctrines which supported him, especially when they can support him no longer. All this has nothing to do with a generous sympathy towards the misfortunes of a fallen dynasty—such a feeling is correct at all times; but neither novelist nor historian must be allowed to convey false impressions with impunity, because Jacobitism is a transferred sentiment. The Editor of these Memoirs has served the cause of rational liberty and truth, by the manner in which he has annotated and illustrated the narrative. There are some important historical facts which he has established by his own investigations. The number of the Rebels at Preston Pans does not appear to have been more than 2,500; the King's troops were about the same number. The Editor, however, defends the character of Sir J. Cope, who was, he shows, one of the best officers then entrusted with command. The severe accuracy and the research of the Editor were necessary to correct the narrative of Johnstone; as the latter, though in a situation in which he had the best means of acquiring knowledge, and with no deliberate purpose of deception, is careless and gaseonading. We are happy to see, by this early call for a second edition (to which much valuable matter is added,) that his labours have been duly appreciated.

Forty Miles in Six Hours.—This undertaking, a good work for a horse, was accomplished on Tuesday (July 31) on the Ipswich-road, by Mr. Cassingham, a militia officer, in four minutes within the given time, for 100 guineas. He did seven miles in the first hour, eight in the second, and seven in the third. He then halted and took refreshment, leaving himself the other 18 miles to do in two hours and fifty minutes. He did six miles and a half in the fourth hour, seven in the fifth hour, and won cleverly. A man of the name of Belsham, 50 years of age, started on the same ground to walk twelve miles in two hours. He did six miles and three hundred yards in the first hour, and won the match by forty seconds.

Fine Arts.—Those who have read the novel of *Kenilworth* (and who have not?) will derive much pleasure from the *Illustrations* just published by Messrs. HURST and Co. For our parts, we have never seen a set of book Prints that, upon the whole, gave us more delight. The designs are all by Mr. LESLIE, the painter of the so-much admired picture of *May-day* in the last Royal Academy Exhibition; and his fine powers seem to increase with the exercise of them. He has done ample justice to the accomplished author of the tale.—The luckless Countess appears before us, “in flower of youth and beauty’s pride,”—fresh from the hands of her assiduous waiting-maid, Janet—looking as one

“Made to engage all hearts and charm all eyes.”

The Meeting of Leicester and the Countess at Kenilworth is also full of merit: the Earl is as remarkable for manly elegance as his impassioned bride is for grace and loveliness.—The gallantry of Raleigh, in spreading his cloak under the haughty feet of Elizabeth, is well represented; but the principal figures in this print would have been seen to much better effect, had the attendants been kept more in the back-ground.—The Entry of Queen Elizabeth into the Castle is admirably managed; and the Engraver (ENGLEHEART) has been eminently successful in the tone and delicacy of his work. It is perhaps the best engraving of the seven, though they all possess considerable merit. Mr. CHARLES HEATH’S contrasts are in general too sudden: in labouring to give effect, he sacrifices higher things. Does he not admire the nice gradations and mellow tones in ENGLEHEART’S print just alluded to? If not, we shall not vouch for his taste.—Mr. ROLLS has talent; but he should be more correct in the play of his line.—ROMNEY is somewhat metallic.—These are the only engravings we have seen after Mr. LESLIE, and we believe they are the first,—at least of this narrative kind—that have been published. He has only to put forth a few more such elegant specimens, to take a high rank in the department he has selected for the display of his various powers. He is doubtless aware, that the only way to be great in Art, is never to lose sight of Nature.

News from Turkey.—The news from Turkey daily increases in interest, though not much in accuracy. Prince YPSILANTI and the northern Greeks are said to have been totally defeated and dispersed, owing to the cowardice of the Arnaut and Walachian auxiliaries; on the other hand, the Insurgents retain their superiority in the Morea, and their important naval victory at Mytilene is confirmed. The bickerings between the Court of St. Petersburg and the Ottoman Porte do not appear to be much changed; and can therefore hardly fail to end in war. The *Hamburgh Papers* give an answer of the REIS EFFENDI to the remonstrances of “all the great European Powers” respecting the treatment of the Greeks; in which the savage outrages lately detailed in the foreign journals are denied, and the execution of the Greek Patriarch justified by denouncing him as a traitor, his letters to the Greek Insurgents having, it is alleged, been intercepted. His Turkish Excellency betrays a little consciousness, however, that his proofs would not bear out his assertions, by the sweeping defence with which he covers all awkward facts. The SULTAN, he declares, is “responsible to God alone” for his actions. What a silencer for the Holy Alliance! This Turk must surely understand the Laybach diplomacy.

In the same document it is asserted on the part of the Porte, that it has done every thing to avoid a war with Russia, being sensible, from its incapacity to put down the Greek insurrection, that it cannot contend with Russia alone, and that in the actual state of Europe, it cannot hope for auxiliaries against her. This is a candid and politic avowal; and it will throw some additional difficulty in the way of ALEXANDER’S ambition, with other Powers. By the way, the Greeks or their friends have resorted to the public press of England in aid of their call for foreign interference to rescue them from a return to slavery. Two slight pamphlets have been issued by Mr. RIDGWAY, written in the spirit of partizans; one indeed purports to be translated from the German. They succeed, in our opinion, in proving, that the true interest of England is to assist the expulsion of the Turks from Europe, and to establish the Greeks in the independent possession of their former dominions. The policy of hindering

Russia from getting possession of Constantinople,—involving as that would, a most important opening into the Mediterranean,—as admitted, and to a certain extent acted upon by the British Government. The question remains, which is the preferable course, in order to bring about the desired result? One of the pamphlet-writers answers,—the only lasting mode is to make the Greeks an independent nation. To aid the Turks, would only be to prop up for a while their tottering Monarchy, and to sanction its dreadful oppressions; disunited as are its component parts, resting as it does upon the mine of Greek discontent, it could only last till the first moment that the West of Europe was embroiled, and then fall an easy prey to Russian watchfulness. This we think perfectly sound. The same writer’s picture of the extreme facility of expelling the fanatic Mahometans from Europe, is rather exaggerated; but a great deal might doubtless be done against them by private enterprise, if set free by the Ministry. “The Spirit of Chivalry,” we are told, “is not extinct.” Not quite, perhaps.

Spain.—The ruinous exactions of the Church in Spain under the old order of things, were greater than even the Spanish clergy had credit for. The clerical body, as proved by official documents, possessing one-half of the territorial riches of the country, and they numerically being in the proportion of 1 to 60, compared with the rest of the population, it followed that each Priest in Spain was 60 times richer than the private individual.

London.—The great increase of the Metropolis is really surprising. In every direction—east, west, north, and south, new buildings are annually rising; and though they are inhabited almost as soon as finished, we scarcely see an empty house in the whole city. Large bodies are naturally attractive; that which has much, shall have more; and if, as seems to be the case by the returns already published, the population of England is really on the increase, there can be little doubt that all the villages round London will in a few years be joined in one compact body with the “great city.”—The author who was condemned by the Emperor of all the Russias to eat his own quarto volume (an historical fact) began to suspect there was some truth in the assertion, that a great book was a great evil; and so many think of a huge city. God, says Cooper, made the country, and man the town: and it is not to be disputed, that as far as health and morals are concerned, London is not the choicest place of abode.—Still, considering the immense assemblage of people and of houses—the variety of unwholesome pursuits carried on, the narrowness of the streets, and lanes, and unaired courts, and blind alleys—the portentous cloud of smoke eternally suspended, like a huge blanket, over the whole metropolis—and, last though not least, the “compound of villainous smells” so often complained of by persons of delicate organs—still, notwithstanding all this, London, for grown persons, whose lungs are strong enough to bear the smoke, is now a healthy place.—Before the great fire, it was frequently afflicted with contagious malignant fevers. At that time, all the waste waters and filth remained above ground; and the people, as Erasmus complained, were very inattentive to keeping their houses clean. The wooden houses projected so much over the narrow streets, that the air became almost stagnant, and must have been loaded with putrid effluvia. Before the city was rebuilt, Sir Christopher Wren planned and built the common sewers, as they continue to this day; and they are a lasting monument of his judgment and attention to the health and comfort of the inhabitants. These, together with the removal of signs and signposts, new paving and cleansing the streets, have been attended with the most happy effects; and thus the immediate great calamity of a fire, became in the end a singular blessing.—*Traveller.*

Negroes.—St. Pierre would account for the want of ideas in negroes by the thickness of their blood. On the contrary, the inconvenience of a thick blood is that it is rather given to too many ideas. It is the disease of sedentary and melancholy men. Mirth, which is so apt to be thoughtless, results from quickness of the circulation. The celebrated Earl of Dorset was thick-blooded, and said very little, till he got his dinner and wine; upon which his ideas came pouring forth, like boys let out of school.

Selections.

FROM POEMS BY CHAUNCEY HARE TOWNSEND.

CONSTANCY.

LET love burn with fiercest flame,
If to more than one it fly,
'Tis not worthy of the name:
The crown of love is constancy!

Let love still adore the same,
If it fade with cheek or eye,
'Tis not worthy of the name:
The crown of love is constancy!

Let it be love no force can tame,
If absent, it burn less than nigh,
'Tis not worthy of the name:
The crown of love is constancy!

Give me the love, whose faithful aim
Can absence, change, and time, defy;
This is worthy of the name—
This is crown'd with constancy!

SONG OF A FEMALE INDIAN SLAVE, SEPARATED
FROM HER LOVER.

Oh, ye, who thus tear me away,
Your cruelty triumphs in vain,
Ye may hold us asunder by day,
But sleep shall unite us again!
These poor fragile mansions of clay
For a while to your bonds are resign'd,
But, lords of the body, oh say,
Possess ye a chain for the mind?

And could ye ev'n fetter the soul,
While life still detains me a slave,
Oh, say, in your tyrant control,
Can ye bind the release of the grave?
Beyond that impassable goal
Your cruelty cannot extend,
And the hour when my death-knell shall toll,
Your reign and my sorrows shall end.

And he, whom afar you convey,
For a while from my desolate sight,
Shall be mine in that last welcome day,
When his spirit shall take its free flight;
Then ye, who thus tear me away,
Your cruelty triumphs in vain;
For, divide us thro' life as ye may,
'Tis death shall unite us again.

THE FISHERMAN'S RETURN.

FAR—far away o'er the western sea,
Where that long line of light looks pale,
My child, thy father's bark I see,
Oh, swiftly may she sail!

I know her by the streamer red,
That flutters from the mast,
Which still he promis'd me to spread,
Returning home at last.

But look, the winds, the waves, arise,
And the streak of light is gone,
And wild, o'er the darkly alter'd skies,
The clouds drive thickly on.

I see, I see the lightnings gleam!
I pant—I die with fear!
Oh, is it not?—it is a scream,
That strikes upon mine ear!

Oh, save him—save him!—He is saved!
Wet with the salt sea tide,
The raging billows he has brav'd,
And now is at her side.

How sweet is rapture after fear!
"Welcome, welcome, thou,
My bosom's dearest—but how dear
I never knew 'till now!"

AMID THE WEST, THE LIGHT DECAYING.

AMID the west, the light decaying,
Like joy, looks loveliest ere it dies;
On ocean's breast, the small waves playing
Catch the last lustre, as they rise.

Scarce the blue curling tide displaces
One pebble, in its gentle ebb;
Scarce on the smooth sand leaves its traces,
In meshes, fine as fairy's web.

From many a stone the sea-weed streaming,
Now floats—now falls—the waves between,
Its yellow berries brighter seeming
Amid the wreaths of dusky green.

This is the hour the lov'd are dearest,
This is the hour the sever'd meet;
The dead—the distant now are nearest,
And joy is soft, and sorrow sweet.

THE GLOW OF HEALTH IS ON THY CHEEK.

THE glow of health is on thy cheek,
Those eyes, so darkly bright, bespeak
A heart that never
Fear'd for the days to come, or cast
One look of sorrow on the past,
Nor may it ever!

Oh, wilt thou—wilt thou roam with me,
Where'er my devious course may be,
O'er plain and mountain;
My anxious thoughts with converse cheer,
With rustic song my pensive ear,
By moss-grown fountain?

For I am sick of idle state,
The world's false flattery I hate,
And lonely grandeur;
Then come with me; the pomp of pride,
The shew of riches we'll deride,
As free we wander!

BELOVED IN VAIN.

BELOVED in vain, the hardest lot
With thee 'twere bliss to share;
But thus to see, to hear thee not,
I cannot—cannot bear!

Oh, that I were yon reckless bird,
That skims the air so free,
How blithely should my note be heard,
While flying swift to thee!

The wind might chill my ruffled breast,
The rain my pinious beat;
But never—never would I rest,
Save, dearest, at thy feet.

Ev'n did but one last spark remain
Of life's exhausted fire,
Thy presence it were spent to gain,
And there in bliss expire!

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Government of Ceylon.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

BERTOLACCI'S *View of the Agricultural, Commercial, and Financial interests of Ceylon*, is an interesting work, both on account of the information it affords, and of the comparisons it suggests between the civil administration of a tropical country under the direct control of His Majesty's Ministers, and of one which they govern through the medium of the East India Company. It is curious to observe with what facility and quietness measures which are here esteemed the most critical are there conceded; while that which is here represented to be essentially at variance with the peace and safety of government, is there fearlessly embraced. Here *Colonization* is guarded against with the most anxious solicitude; there it is permitted and encouraged. Here a proposition for the introduction of *Native Juries* would excite contempt or alarm; there they are freely allowed and enjoyed.

It is not land that is wanted to the population of the country: there is a sufficiency of it to maintain four times the number of its present inhabitants, if there were capital to put into cultivation all the land that is capable of being applied to the support of man. The population wants capital, to give employment to labourers, either in agriculture or in manufactures. All manufactures are exceedingly wanted in Ceylon, even those that are most necessary. Cotton grows with the greatest facility, and produces abundantly. The Nankin, Bourbon, and Brazil cottons, all succeed; and the buds are ripe within four months after the seed has been put into the ground. Notwithstanding this, there has been hardly any cotton reared hitherto; and even the commonest cloths, for the use of the natives, are imported from the continent of India. Under this view of the subject, it seems doubtful whether the restrictions which have, since the year 1805, been put on the Civil servants of the British Government in Ceylon, preventing them from being concerned in commercial speculations, are productive of more advantage or injury to the great interests of the island; for it will be seen, in a subsequent part of this work, that they are almost the only persons there who possess the means to call labour into action, and to encourage cultivation, manufactures, and trade. A subsequent order of the Government has allowed colonization to British subjects, which had been prohibited at our first taking possession of the island. Civil servants are allowed to possess land, which, on application, is granted to them by Government, upon the most liberal terms, to encourage colonization; but the restrictions with regard to commerce still remain in full force. Is there not a contradiction in these two measures? If the public servant may have land, and make it fruitful, he ought, certainly, to be allowed also the liberty of manufacturing, selling, bartering, or exporting its productions, in any way that may be most lucrative. Yet, that Collectors of Districts, possessing such extensive powers as such officers are invested with in India—that Paymasters, and Civil Judges, should be exposed to strong temptations to diverge from the strict line of their duty—that their private interest should be made to interfere with their sense of public justice or individual right—certainly seems repugnant to the first principles of good government.—Page 72—74.

Some of the objectionable financial arrangements are the remains of Portuguese or Dutch legislation; but there is no excuse for the successive adulterations of the coin which have been so many acts of bankruptcy, and, to say the least, most unfair and unequal modes of taxation.

Mr. Bertolacci gives the following account of the nature of the tenures of land which obtain in Ceylon:

This system in the tenure of lands, by their being granted in reward for public services, which were fixed and stipulated, and were performed without any other pay, was established among the Ceylonese from time immemorial, and was continued in force by the Portuguese and the Dutch, until we took possession of the island; when those territories were placed under the administration of civil servants, taken from the Presidency of Fort St. George. They were then anxious to assimilate the administration of Ceylon to that of the establishment to which they belonged, being themselves naturally convinced of its superiority. In pursuance of such views, they at once abolished the service-tenure; and, doing away all remuneration by Waddawassan or Divil Parveny, ordered that all lands that had been hitherto held duty-free, for the performance of personal services, should in future be bound to pay one-tenth of the produce to the public; that the occupants should become actual owners of those lands, which they in future would be allowed to dispose of or alienate; and that every person called upon to perform services for Government should receive a salary, or pay, so long as his services or labour was wanted. The accommodassans were resumed from the Modilears and other principal public officers, and a fixed salary was granted to them.

The policy of this measure, which broke, at once, the great hold that Government had upon the inhabitants by means of the service-tenure, was doubted; and, shortly after, it was thought advisable to return to the ancient institutions. The service-lands were placed upon their original footing, and accommodassans returned to the Modilears and other principal officers, and their pay withdrawn. This change, however, did not continue long; and, by a proclamation, dated the 3d of May, 1800, another attempt was made to set up the system that the Madras Commissioners had endeavoured to establish. The most objectionable part to the service tenure in lands, or to the continuing any right in Government to call upon individuals for personal service, without payment while they are thus employed, is, that they confer on the Modilears, and other native officers of rank, the means of calling upon those individuals to do works which are not, exactly, for the public benefit, but rather to their own private advantage and interest. This improper stretch of power, which those native officers had been from time immemorial in the habit of exercising with impunity, being a defect interwoven with the very system of the service-tenure, it was found impossible to check it in the distant provinces or villages that were not under the immediate inspection of Government. The cases, in various instances, were doubtful; namely, Whether the work was or was not for public purposes. They were, at any rate, doubtful to many of the people that were called upon to work;—and if they made objections to the wishes of their Head-men, these had it always in their power to revenge themselves, by calling upon the refractory individuals to such works, the public nature of which could not be disputed; and then all resistance to oppression and undue exercise of power became vain, and fatal to those who attempted it.

By the proclamation of the third of May, 1800, the land held in joint property was to be divided, at the option of the occupants; and those to whom accommodassans had been granted, had their choice given them, either to hold those lands under a service-tenure, or to acquire a full right to them by the payment of a prescribed proportion of their crops to Government.

The natives, however, were slow in adopting the option left to them to obtain possession of those lands in fee-simple; and, by the proclamation dated the 3d of September, 1801, the service-tenure was entirely abolished, both in the Waddawassan or Divil Parveny lands, and in the accommodassans; which latter were resumed by Government.

In as far as this law regarded the accommodassans, the change was not of very material consequence; as these lands were granted only for the life-time of the holder, or during the time he was in the employment of Government; and he had not the right of disposing of them in any manner: but, with respect to Waddawassan and Divil Parveny, the new law changed the general system; as it granted power to the occupants to divide those lands, to dispose of them by will, or sale, or any other way, and by that means made them liable to go out of the families in whose possessions some of them had been for many years; and others of course, descended, by inheritance, both to male and female issue and relations. This law certainly weakened the immediate influence of the Sovereign upon the inhabitants; but gave to the latter a much stronger interest in the cultivation and improvement of the soil: yet, wedded as the Ceylonese had been to their old institutions, many families prided themselves on the possession of land under that service-tenure which kept it within that family as long as there was male issue; and, on what probably influenced them more, the privilege which that land enjoyed of not being subject to mortgage, or to be seized upon by courts of justice for the payment of debts. This law appeared literally to do away that privilege; and, some time after, it happened that the Supreme Court of Judicature acted upon that interpretation of it, by deciding, that the lands in question were liable to be sold for payment of debts of the occupants. Many of the natives felt alarmed at the consequences of this act; and, upon a re-consideration of the law, it was, by an explanatory one, enacted: First, That all Service Parveny lands are held, as in former times, immediately under Government: Secondly, That the privilege of succeeding to them is limited to the male heirs only of those who die possessed of such lands; and that the same revert to His Majesty's use, on failure of such male heirs, or breach of the conditions of tenure: Thirdly, That the same are not capable of alienation, by gift, sale, bequest, or acts of any party; or of being charged or incumbered with any date whatever: Fourthly, That the said lands are not liable to be sold by any writ of execution, or other legal process, of any court or courts in Ceylon.

By this declaratory enactment, the titles and family distinctions were maintained, and the reversionary right to the service-lands secured to Government. With respect to the pecuniary advantage of the public, the question rests here—Whether, under the present tenure, the share of the crops delivered to Government is equal to, or surpasses, the amount paid for the services and labour of the individuals, when required. But there is another object to be kept in view; namely, Whether, by the footing on which these tenures are now placed, the Government has not lost part of the controuling power it had formerly upon the

natives, without imparting to them that superior degree of interest and activity in the agricultural pursuits of the country, which a more full possession of the land, and right of disposal in it, might have conferred. Nor is it always of public advantage, under this view, that land should remain in the possession of families that are incumbered with debts, and consequently much less able than their creditors to employ the capital necessary to its cultivation and improvement.

The *accommodessans* are resumed, and the principal native officers receive from Government fixed salaries for their services.

This is the present condition of those lands which were formerly held immediately under personal-service tenure, in the provinces inhabited by the Ceylonese.

The tenure of land in that part of the island which is inhabited by the Malabar nation is totally different, and much more simple. In all the provinces extending from Putlam round the northern coast, as far as Batticalo, the Government share on paddy-fields is invariably one-tenth of the gross produce. Although the right of the Sovereign upon the soil is equally acknowledged in these provinces, it seems to be less positively so. It is related, that the Kings of Candy, after subjugating the Malabar Princes who had possession of the northern territories of Ceylon, distributed their lands among the Chiefs who had followed them, and whose families fixed themselves in the lands they had thus acquired. Many of them, however, were afterwards, either for misconduct, or through the intrigues and private views of the Adigars or Ministers of that kingdom, dispossessed of those lands; and the same were granted to others, who offered a bribe or remuneration. Upon the whole, the greatest proportion, perhaps, of those lands remained in the possession of the families who actually cultivated them.

It will be proper, here, to give some idea of the rights acquired by the cultivators to the possession of land, according to the customs prevalent in Ceylon. But it must be premised, that in the different provinces, much uncertainty and difference of customs prevails upon this point, which has given rise to frequent litigations. In some instances, the rights of the cultivators, who occupied the soil for many years, have been preferred to the claims of the owners themselves. It is the practice in that country, that those owners of land, who are not willing or capable to cultivate it themselves, should grant the right to others to do so, upon condition of dividing the produce according to shares agreed upon between them. The following, however, is the most general practice and opinion admitted upon this subject, where no particular agreements exist. If the owner gives to a cultivator a piece of land, cleared from jungle, and already in a state of cultivation, the cultivator is entitled to one half of the produce; but is removable at the pleasure of the owner, after the crop is divided. If, on the contrary, the cultivator has himself cleared the soil from jungle, and put it in a state of cultivation; or if he has planted and reared fruit-trees in a ground where there were none; he is not only entitled to one-half of the crops or fruit derived from them, but he cannot be removed by the owner of the soil: and he actually acquires a right of property to one-half of the land so improved.

In the Ceylonese districts, the cultivators are called *gowyers*; and when no particular agreement has been entered into between them and the possessors of the soil, the following is the general custom.

In *Anda* fields (that is, those which pay one half to Government), the seed-corn is first taken out of the crop, and afterwards the Government share: then what remains is divided between the owner and the *gowyer*. The seed-corn goes to him who supplied it; or is divided between them, if, as is often the case, they both contributed towards it. In this case, the *gowyer* receives one-fourth of the crop.

The same rule is observed in those fields which pay to Government any larger share than one-tenth. But in those which pay one-tenth, and are called *otto* fields, Government is entitled to that share, previous to any deduction being made for seed. The whole remaining nine-tenths are divided two equal shares, between the owner and the cultivator. The seed-corn, in some instances, belongs to a third person, who receives not only the quantity supplied by him, but also something additional, in compensation for the use of it.—Page 269—297.

I have already advanced an opinion, that the tenure under which land is held in the Ceylonese provinces is a bar to the improvement of agriculture; for it cannot be expected that those holders of it, who must pay so much as one-fourth or one-half of the produce to Government, will feel that interest which they would, if they expected to reap the whole benefit of their exertions, or of the expense bestowed upon the land.

The Colonial Government sensible of this obstacle to the increasing prosperity of the country, attempted once to remove it, by proposing that the duty of one-half, payable from all *Anda*, *Mallapalla*, and *Nellipalla* lands should be abolished; and that, instead of it, one-fourth of the produce should be exacted from all the low, and one-tenth from all the high lands; with this reservation to the holders of low lands, which were formerly subject to pay only one-tenth, that, with respect to them, the operation of the act should be suspended for the first three years.

The effects of this measure were, that one part of the cultivators, or proprietors, would be relieved from the heavy imposition of *Anda*, or one-half; but those possessing the *otto* fields, which paid one-tenth, became burdened with a duty of one-fourth; and it was not thought advisable to reduce the *Anda* fields to one-fourth, without raising to that proportion the *otto*-fields, lying in low lands, with a view to keep up the public revenue. But I cannot discover what objections could be made to a law, that should make it optional to every possessor of land now subject to more than one-tenth, to redeem the difference, by paying a fair compensation for it to Government, and by that means reducing, if possible, the proportion payable upon every tenure to one-tenth. No obligatory means ought to be employed, to introduce this system; but I am very much mistaken, if this measure would not be one of the greatest advantage to the colony, and much to the satisfaction of the natives in the southern districts, if left to their option. I know, in fact, from conversation with several of their Head-men, and some of the best-informed Ceylonese, that it is a thing highly desired by them: and there can be little doubt, that with many, the object of redeeming their lands from the heavy duty of one-half one-third, or one-fourth, would greatly stimulate their industry to acquire the money necessary to effect it. So that the measure would be doubly conducive to the wealth and happiness of the country.—Page 300—302.

It is needless to point out to those conversant with the territorial administration of this country, the bearing of the above-recited passages on similar questions of Indian policy. Mr. Bertolacci, however, hints at faults, and hypothetically insinuates remedial measures, instead of clearly unfolding the whole extent of the evil and distinctly enunciating the correction which ought to be applied; and this feebleness must tend more to detract from confidence in the justness of his views, and in the importance of the objects to which they relate, than to conciliate prejudice or disarm hostility. Indeed it is not easy to imagine where hostile interests or prejudices can harbour in respect to the government of Ceylon.

The mischiefs arising from farming the land-tax, or making settlements for short periods, are thus exposed.

Formerly, a greater portion of the land-tax was rented than is now; and it would be well if that mode of collection were entirely discontinued. At present, nearly one-half of this revenue is received direct by Government, through its subordinate native officers: this, by the Ceylonese, is called the *Aumany* collection. The farmers are a set of men whom the proprietors and labours naturally dislike. Their interest must inevitably make them litigious, rapacious, and inclined to the abuse of the power which Government cannot help vesting in their hand with a view to protect the public revenues. These renters and sub-renters are a set of idle, unprofitable people; for, indeed, those persons can in no way be called labourers, who must be maintained with that portion of the public revenue which is taken from the pockets of the people, but never enters the public treasury. These men, instead of working to add to the general stock, are employed to destroy it; and they generally not only consume that part of the tax which forms the difference between the amount collected and that which, by the terms of their rents, ought to go into the treasury, but most frequently, waste a part of the latter also, by not fulfilling their engagements. The large sums appearing under the head 'Outstanding Balances' must prove to what extent the mischief has proceeded. Little more than one-half of the rented revenue is collected within the year: the rest comes in by small sums, for five or six years following; not without occasioning great distress amongst the rents and sub-renters, with all their securities; and involving family after family in utter ruin. These renters are, in general, from the very nature of their occupation, persons of very little feeling, and no conduct: when money comes within their reach, they are apt to spend it, without considering how they shall afterwards settle their accounts with Government. They become callous to the inconveniences of litigation in Courts of Law; and executions follow, in which the securities and their property are involved;—for each security is usually made to stand responsible for any part, or the whole, of the rent. For years 1810, 11, and 12, the average number of executions in revenue cases, which arose between the different parties, (namely, Government, the renters, the sub-renters, the securities, and the proprietors or cultivators,) amounted, in the district of Colombo alone, to seven or eight hundred annually.* During the latest years of

* It is to be observed, that not all these revenue cases refer to rents of the Government shares or corn-fields: a great number arise from the rents of arack shops, and the farming of other branches of revenue, which will be treated of in the sequel of this work. Very few cases, indeed, can belong to the collection by *Aumany*; and it becomes a matter of anxious consideration, to remedy, as much as possible, this growing evil, by altering any part of the system of collection which is most prolific in these law-suits and executions.

the Dutch Government, the average was only from twenty to twenty-five. In that district, there is but little landed property which can be subjected to mortgage, that is not already in that condition, for some claim or other arising from public rents. This cause has, indeed, greatly contributed to lower even the nominal value of landed property, in spite of the depreciation of the currency.—Page 307—310.

On the subject of *inclosures* we have the following observations:—

Another impediment to agriculture is said to originate, in the southern districts, from the great number of cinnamon gardens left without inclosures, and the severe penalties imposed against cattle found straying in them. This prevents the owners of lands contiguous to, or in the vicinity of, those gardens, from keeping the cattle, which is materially wanted for cultivation; many lands remain waste in consequence of it. The late acquisition of the Candian territory, where cinnamon can be plentifully collected in the forests, will very likely alter the whole policy of Government upon that important branch of revenue, and the regulations that are connected with it. We shall have occasion again to advert to this subject, in speaking of the Cinnamon Investments.—Page 130.

The cinnamon gardens lie dispersed in great numbers on the south and south-west coasts of the island, between Matura and Chilaw. Some of them are surrounded by a ditch, to prevent the incursions of cattle, which are amazingly fond of this plant; but the greater number are unprotected, by either fence, wall, or ditch. The penalties against these incursions are unfortunately severe, in proportion to the facility left to their being committed;—no less, in fact, than the forfeiture of the cattle. This obliges the owners of land and inhabitants of villages in the neighbourhood to keep persons in pay, to prevent their cattle from straying into these gardens. The milk which these cattle give is so trifling, and the inhabitants who feed upon meat are so few, that the best beef is sold for two fanams per lb. at the highest, which may be equal to about two-pence halfpenny.* To go, therefore, to any great expense for cattle is ruinous to a Ceylonese, who can derive no advantage from them, except the working of the rice-fields; and it is not profitable to him to keep an attendant upon them for the whole year. It has not unfrequently happened that the Challee Lascareens, or guards of the cinnamon grounds, who are entitled to a very large share of all seizures, have driven unattended cattle into the gardens, in order to have an opportunity of seizing on them. Very few instances of this kind suffice to deter the timid Ceylonese from rearing or keeping cattle altogether; and it is easy to conceive, how this circumstance is fraught with the most detrimental consequences to agriculture. Of late years, in fact, the want of cattle for the cultivation of rice-fields has been most severely felt, and has in a great measure cramped the industry of the country in the vicinity of cinnamon gardens.—Page 24—88.

Our Indigo-Planters may hence be reminded that until agriculture has made considerable advances, and the value of the flesh, skin, and dung of cattle has become of more importance, their plant, (or *weed* as they strangely and ungratefully call it) will never be sufficiently protected from *damage-faisant* beasts. In England the farmer does not look to the magistrate, but to inclosures, for the preservation of his crops: and the complaints respecting the increase of inclosures of which we hear so much in the middle ages of our English history, were occasioned, not by the extension of tillage, but of *pasturage*, consequent on the enhanced value of cattle, and the improved modes of cultivation.

It is singular that Ceylon should be the *only* place where the duties on Exports and Imports are regulated on sound principles.

There is one circumstance, however, which cannot but strike the reader, in looking over the above statements; namely, that by far the largest part of the revenue seems to be derived from the Exports instead of its being charged upon the Imports, as the policy generally followed in establishing Custom-house duties would have pointed out. To this I must first remark, that I am by no means convinced of the propriety of generally following that principle; namely of charging with heavier duties the goods imported, in preference to those exported. This is my reason:—

The goods grown or manufactured in foreign countries, must obtain in our market, as well as in every other, a sufficient price to replace the capital of the manufacturer, or that of the farmer, with its usual rate of profit, the rent of land, with the expenses of labour and of exportation: our charging a very high import-duty cannot reduce the price of the commodity imported below what is necessary to defray all those charges, else the commodity will not be imported. The duty, therefore, must in this case be all paid by the consumers, namely, our own people.

* His Majesty's troops are supplied, on average, at the rate of one fanam and a quarter to one fanam and a half per lb.

If heavy duties are imposed upon goods exported, the policy of the measure will depend upon the following circumstances: namely, whether the commodity grows, or can be manufactured, in other countries; for if it cannot, and the demand for that commodity continues abroad, the duty must be paid by the consumer there, and the quantity exported will continue the same. And, in fact, whether or not other commodities of the same nature can enter into competition with ours in the foreign market, the duty must never rise so high as either to diminish the demand for the commodity exported, or allow it to be undersold by what is produced abroad. But until the Export-Duty reaches those limits, it can in no way be prejudicial; as it falls entirely upon the consumers abroad, and does not impede our industry at home.—Page 311-42.

The following history of a bazar tax, nearly as improvident, and vexatious as the Spanish *alcavala*, is full of instruction.

In the year 1807, it was thought that a considerable revenue could be raised for the public by a tax upon all articles sold by retail in the public bazars; and it was consequently established, at the rate of two per cent. upon all sorts of grain, and three per cent. upon all other goods, whether the growth or manufacture of the colony, or of any foreign country; whether also that grain or other goods had paid any import or other duties, or whether they had not. This was entirely a new tax, to be collected in addition to all those which were already established. A tax of so wide a nature, and which affected, at once, every article of commerce, was in many instances easily avoided, by clandestine sales; and, on the other hand, it was difficult precisely to know, in many commodities, what was a wholesale or a retail sale. It therefore became necessary, in order to make the tax productive, to impose a variety of distressing and burdensome restrictions. First, an attempt was made to fix the number of pieces of cloth, or the quantity of other goods, that should constitute a wholesale; secondly, it was found necessary to forbid all sales by retail, except in the fixed bazars, which was attended which much inconvenience to all those who lived at some distance from them, particularly as seldom more than one or two bazars were established in each town. In order to tax the great variety of produce of the country that was brought to market, and to ascertain the amount of the two or three per cent. that was to be levied, no tariff could well be established; and if there had been one, the poor natives of the lower class would not have derived much protection from it. The very trouble required to make the calculations upon every trifling article of food or consumption would have been endless; so that the valuation could not but be left to the mercy of a Lascareen or Peon, or to an interested renter and his servants. As might have been expected, the quarrels and litigations, between them and the petty traders or country people, were frequent, and always terminated to the disadvantage of the latter.

It was easy to be perceived, that this tax struck at the very root of national industry, and was a perpetual source of irritation and discontent. The importing merchants, and particularly the Indians from the continent, suffered from this tax as much as the inland traders; and the restrictions were very hurtful to them, from the nature of the trade which they carried on. In markets so limited as those of Ceylon, and subject, consequently, to be easily glutted by any extraordinary importation, the liberty of selling partly by wholesale, and partly by retail, is of incalculable advantage to persons in trade. Merchants always accommodate their speculations and manner of trading to the state and circumstances of the markets; and those either established in Ceylon or trading to it, have consequently all been in the habit of carrying on their speculations partly by wholesale, and partly by retail.

The restriction imposed to prevent sales by retail, except in the bazars, had left the burghers, who, from their condition in life, could not without degradation keep up their shops in the bazars, entirely at the mercy of the retailers, who, by these means, very often combined against them with success. In very large markets, this combination, perhaps, could not have been entered into; but in little markets, where they are at all overstocked with goods, and money is scarce, we know, by experience, that combinations of the retailers have been carried on, both to the injury of wholesale merchants and of the public.

Owners of lands and gardens were compelled to take the produce of them to certain fixed places of sale, in order that the tax on the value of that produce should be levied. Their lands and gardens, however, were in many instances so distant from those markets, that the trifling value of the goods could not compensate the loss of time and the trouble with which the carriage of them was attended. Yet it must be evident, that, notwithstanding these restrictions, the facility of evading this tax must have been great, and the opportunities tempting; a circumstance which always proves a tax to be impolitic and unadvisable. But governments, in general, think that this inconvenience is to be remedied by confiscation of goods, and other severe penalties, which were consequently imposed; thus, as Adam Smith justly observes, first creating the temptation and opportunity of evading the tax, and then increasing the rigour of the law in proportion to that temptation and opportunity.

It was urged in favour of the bazar-tax, that it was but an Excise-duty, such as has been imposed on several articles of consumption in this country, and under every other European Government; and that it was paid in a convenient manner by the consumer, because the amount of the tax becomes identified with the price of the goods, and any man might, if he chose, avoid paying the tax, by refraining from purchasing them. That the bazar-tax was but an Excise-duty could not be denied; but, by attaching itself, at once, to every article of food or convenience, it became a duty of a very different nature from the Excise levied in England upon only a few articles of consumption. The bazar-tax was also paid in a convenient way by the consumer, by its being identified with the price of the goods; but it certainly was not in the power of any one to avoid it, unless he could live without food, clothing, and every comfort of life.

It was also not unfrequent, from the manner in which the tax was collected, that it was contributed two or three times upon the same goods; those in particular, which were of colonial growth, and which ought, on the contrary, to have been taxed more lightly, or not at all: for, in many instances, it had been found so troublesome and difficult actually to levy the tax upon the goods, that it became necessary to commute it for a tax upon shops: but by this having been done without a general system, it happened, daily, that some of the goods which had paid the tax when sold by the grower, who brought them to market, became subject to it again, on being exposed in the shops.

As it was necessary to collect this tax at the arrival of provisions and goods from the country into towns; and at the entrance into the bazars, upon those goods which had been imported by sea; it required a very great number of native public servants to be employed in that duty: consequently, they could not all be of superior rank; and it is to be feared that the means of checking the receipt of this branch of revenue were as few and difficult as they were necessary.

These reasons alone would have been sufficient for abolishing the tax; but other great objections, to which it was liable, appeared in a most conspicuous manner, when contrasted with the following measure which was proposed, and, after a due consideration, adopted. The measure I allude to was, that instead of the duty of two per cent. on grain, and three per cent. imposed upon all other goods sold by retail, whether imported from abroad or the production of the island, an additional Import-duty should be levied at the Custom-house; which was to be imposed to the same amount as the bazar-tax, but only upon the grain and other goods brought to the island. And the following calculation proved that the proposed commutation was likely to be productive of an increase, rather than a defalcation, in the public revenue.

The average revenue of the bazar-tax, collected during the years 1809, 10, 11, and 12, amounted annually to 61,000 rix-dollars. In the year 1811, it was exactly 61,704 rix-dollars. In the same year, the duty that was collected at the Custom-house, upon grain imported, and which was valued very low, and the duty rated at one per cent. produced a clear revenue of 13,016 rix-dollars.

If, instead of the two per cent. levied upon all rice and other grain sold by retail, an additional two per cent. had been levied only upon that which had been imported, it would have produced.....(rix-dollars) 26,032

The Custom-house duty, at seven and a half per cent. on cloth, amounted to 67,333 rix-dollars; and the additional three per cent. would have given..... 26,900

The Import-duties on all other goods amounted to 36,476; and the additional 3 per cent. on them would have yielded,.... 21,885

Total 74,817

which gives 13,917 rix-dollars in favour of the alteration proposed, besides the savings of the expenses incurred in collecting that part of the bazar tax which was not rented: and, as to that which was rented, it is evident that it must have taken away from the pockets of the contributors much more than was paid into the public treasury; besides adding to the mischiefs which have been already adverted upon, as produced by the farming-system.—Page 354—360.

The population of the whole island is estimated at one million and a half, and the consumption of salt at 300,000 parrahs, or 16,500,000 lbs. This salt is manufactured by Government at an expence of about one-third of a rix-dollar per parrah, and sold at one rix-dollar per parrah.

In Ceylon there are about forty Civil Servants, whose salaries range from £500 to £3,000 a year. After twelve years service they are entitled to pensions derived from a fund formed by deductions of one tenth from their salaries during the twelve years, and an equal sum contributed from the revenues of the island. The rates of pension are as follows:—

“The Secretary to Government, seven hundred pounds; the President of the Board of Revenue, or any other public servant, receiving a salary of 2,000*l.* a year, 600*l.* a year;—the members of the Board* of Revenue, and all others receiving salaries of 1500*l.* a year, 500*l.* a year;—others, receiving a salary of 1000*l.* a year, 400*l.*;—and to all others upon the Civil Establishment, at the termination of twelve years, on the island of Ceylon, an annuity of 400*l.* to be advanced to 500*l.* a year if they should have extended the term of their services to fifteen years; to be further advanced to 600*l.* if their services should be extended to eighteen years; and, lastly, to be advanced to the amount of the pension attached to the highest office they shall have attained at the period of their retreat; provided they shall have completed the period of twelve years resident service: it being explicitly understood, that the scale of pensions is not to be estimated from any aggregate amount of salaries, arising from more than one office being in the possession of any individual at the same time.

With a view of giving to the establishment of Ceylon every advantage compatible with the Civil service, the plan proposes to allow a further, for two years, at any time within the twelve; which two years shall not be counted as part of the term; but during which, those persons, who may avail themselves of the privilege, shall be permitted to draw an allowance from the subscription-fund, at the rate of 300*l.* for each year.—Page 412-13.

The whole of this “Civil Fund” is part of the funded debt of the island. As the pensions do not increase after twelve years service, the contributions to them are not continued after that term; but Mr. Bertolacci offers a plan for augmenting the pensions in proportion to the prolonged period of service and contribution.

So that those Civil servants who were, at the expiration of the first twelve years, in the possession of a situation of 3000*l.* a year, and remained in active service nine years longer, should receive a pension of 1,500*l.* a year; and others, in succession, 975*l.* and 800*l.* a year, at the termination of twenty-one years' active service. A system of this kind would secure to the colony the services of the most valuable Civilians; would contribute to enrich the fund, both by a continuance of the highest contributions, and by shortening the time in which the fund should be chargeable with the pensions (which would more than counterbalance the augmentation made to the pensions themselves); and it would leave to the highest Civil servants the option of protracting their services, with a just view to their own future comfort and independence.

His Majesty's Ministers, sensible of the benefit that may be derived to the colony, by the services of the ablest and most industrious Civilians, who have passed the time which entitles them to retire on the pension, have authorised the Governor to offer to such of them as he wishes to retain in the island, the payment of their pensions there, in addition to the salary of the offices they hold. The distribution of such a gift in the local Government, and in a small establishment, is a power of an unpleasant nature to exercise. However justly and impartially it may be used, it will always be very much open to the accusation of favour, from jealousy and disappointment. A gift, also, so entirely left to the option of the Governor, cannot be considered as a rule of that fund, constituted upon such principles as have been here developed.—Page 422-23.

No doubt a continuance of the highest contributions would enrich the fund, but it would also exact a proportionate payment from the revenues of the island; and Government may consider that their withholding further assistance from the pension fund will as effectually ensure prolongation of service, as the expectation of becoming entitled to an increased pension.

With such improvements, the Ceylon fund will appear to be admirably calculated, to afford to useful and respectable old servants of the Crown that moderate state of independence, for themselves and their families, to which they have a claim. With respect to the efficiency of their services to the public, it would appear, that, by sending Civil servants to Ceylon a few years older, and better initiated in the routine of public business, than many of those who have been sent out, since the first Establishment was formed, would materially tend to render it more efficient, and better adapted to the performance of those important services to which they are called. Many of those young gentlemen arrive in the island at the age of sixteen or seventeen, without having been accustomed to the business of a public office, or in any way prepared for the nature of the duties they are to assume, except by the advantages of a general liberal education. Several years must pass before their services can be of use to the colony. Upon their first arrival, they are employed as assistants under the old Civil servants; but the nature of the duties expected from them is such, that they can be better

* The Board of Revenue was afterwards abolished; and a sole commissioner appointed, with a salary of 3000*l.* a year.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—477—

performed by the native clerks, and other native officers, who are admirably expert in the performance of all subordinate duties. The young Civilians having to be formed, at the same time, to habits of public business, and to learn the routine of office, the keeping of books, and writing official letters; and also to acquire a knowledge of the country they are in, the customs, character, and every thing relating to the natives whom they are called to govern; spend four or five years, before Government can, with confidence, place them in responsible civil or judicial employments, where they commence to be useful. But nearly one-half of their time of service is thus passed; and they shortly after begin to look with anxiety to the time of their retreat with a pension, and the termination of their exile, from all that, in their sight, conveys the ideas of comfort and happiness; namely, a more congenial climate, the society of near relations, and all those objects which must naturally endear to them their native country. It is only in the very last years of their services in the colony that they grow attached to it. They begin to witness the good effects of their own exertions; they become familiarised to the climate, and to the habits of life common in the East: they form friendships with the individuals and families of the civil or of the military establishment of the island: the inhabitants, for whose improvement and prosperity they have exercised their talents, become an object of sympathy and good will. The knowledge they have then acquired of the nature of the country they have been living in, of its soil, productions, and commercial interests, points out to them several means, by which, perhaps, they could greatly benefit the colony, and improve their own circumstances. But they contemplate, on the other hand, that the pension is close within their reach. No augmentation of that pension (according to the present system) is in the way to induce the highest and best-informed servants to take, at once, the determination of protracting their residence for a fixed term of six or eight years. They may, perhaps, remain that time, beyond the fixed period, reluctant to quit a good salary; but that is done by mere procrastination from year to year, without a plan, and without the advantages that could be derived from a more settled mind.

With respect to the agriculture of the colony, this is indeed a very material obstacle placed against it: for it requires the term of six or eight years, at least, to derive the full benefit of any undertaking in almost every kind of husbandry. The plantation of cocoa-nut trees, which, on waste land, would ensure a very handsome property, at the expiration of seven or eight years, requiring but little capital, and less trouble, in planting and rearing them, has hitherto been totally neglected by our Civil servants, for the reasons above explained; namely, that they arrive too young to turn their mind with advantage to any undertaking of that nature; and that, by the time they have acquired more solid and enlarged views, as well as a knowledge of the country, they are then too near the time of their departure to attempt what may, in agriculture, be of lasting benefit to the colony, and of material importance to their own pecuniary circumstances.—Page 431—434.

In a general view of the Civil Establishment, both of the regular English servants, and all the many subordinate officers under them, there may not be too many for carrying on the Government, under its present system; but the system itself could be simplified, so as to require a less number of public servants altogether. In the military department, I am less capable of forming a correct opinion; but in the civil, I am confident of its practicability, if effected, not suddenly, but gradually, with judgement, and with a proper and just attention to the interest and feelings of those public servants who have, by their abilities and zeal, deserved well of Government. In pursuit of this system, the most natural means is, to fill few vacancies, but to consolidate various employments, in such a way as circumstances may best recommend, when vacancies should occur. The abandoning all branches of revenue which are of little consequence, and which multiply the number wanted of subaltern officers, and the details of accounts; improving the principal and profitable ones, and confining them to a few, as the Land-tax, Sea-customs Salt, Stamps, Fish-rents, and Licences for the sale of spirituous liquors; giving up a number of trifling taxes, levied under the latter head,—would much reduce the work in the revenue-department. The fixing a quit-rent in kind, to be collected by Government

servants, at harvest-time, and relinquishing the renting system, which is productive of so much litigation, would not only reduce the work in the revenue department, but also in all the civil courts of justice, where the revenue cases are so numerous and distressing. Smaller establishments, and a less number of courts, would then suffice.

There is also a very simple measure, well deserving attention of Government, namely, to pay the Civil and judicial establishments, as well as the military staff, quarterly, or perhaps every four months, instead of monthly. This would considerably reduce the accounts and vouchers, which are now a great deal too numerous, in all the public offices in that colony. By such measures as these, we should, perhaps, be agreeably surprised to see how much unnecessary trouble and expense may be saved.

The number of regular Civil servants is at least as numerous as the country can admit of. It would be a serious disadvantage to the colony, to lose the services of those whose conduct and talents have been tried, and who, by long residence and application, have acquired the power and the will of being useful to the country; but the addition of young Civil servants must, for some years, be a detriment to the colony, by loading it with an unnecessary charge. The Civil servants sent to the island, must, in some way or other, be provided for: and the inclination, in the Colonial Government, to do so, cannot but lead to the creation of new places, when the old ones are not in sufficient number.

I cannot enter minutely into the reductions which may be effected in the Civil, Judicial, and Military Establishments. Perhaps considerable ones could be made, without weakening the administration of Government; but I am also in a firm belief, that, with the happy acquisition of territory which we have lately made the revenue ought to such as to cover all the expenses of Government, without any material diminution of the present establishment.—Page 438-340.

February 5, 1823.

GANGETICUS.

Asiatic Society.

A meeting of the Asiatic Society took place on Wednesday evening the 6th of February, at the Society's apartments in Chouringhee, the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta in the Chair.

Letters were read from H. T. COLEMAN Esq. transmitting two boxes of books for the Library of the Society—one containing the Philosophical Transactions from 1805 to 1821; the other containing Transactions of the Linnæan Society, volumes 10 to 13. Transactions of the Horticultural Society, volumes 1 to 4. Transactions of the Geological Society, volume 5, and Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, vol. 9. These volumes are presents from the several Societies whose proceedings they record.

Various models of implements used in Indian Manufactures were laid before the Meeting, transmitted by the same zealous contributor who has on former occasions added to the stores of the Museum. They are generally on a scale of two inches to a foot. A loom for weaving Tat, or coarse canvas. A Loom for weaving coarse woollen Blankets. The Burma or Drill for cutting bones into Button moulds. The *Nashur* or Lancet for making incisions in the heads of Poppies to permit the Opium to exude. A Blacksmith's forge and bellows. The apparatus for making Paper, and the press used by native Bookbinders. The apparatus for making wax candles. Instrument for Drawing circles on the ground, with Carpenters hatchet and saw. A twin Boat for clearing Lakes of weeds, and crossing troops over a river, &c.

The same contributor also forwarded an earthen shot from the ruins of Semrounghur, and the legendary history of that place in the original Persian, with a translation.

A letter was read from Major General HARDWICKE, communicating an offer from the lady who has favoured the Society with the above mentioned models, to superintend for the Museum the construction of the following Architectural models:—a Nepaul dwelling house, the Nepaul Temple of Parupatinath, and the Temple of Devi, which was thankfully accepted.

A letter was read from Mr. ADAM, the superintendent of the Museum, presenting in the name of Mr. J. P. LARKINGS, a large block of entirely petrified wood which was lately dug up on the premises of that gentleman near the Government House. When first discovered by the workmen, it was only a few feet from the surface of the ground, among the rubbish of former buildings and the common alluvial soil. It is evidently a trunk, and conjectured by some to be of the *Sul*, and by others of the *Sissoo*, wood. In our next report we hope to be able to give the result of a chemical analysis of this curious Fossil production.

On the representation of Mr. ADAM the Meeting sanctioned the immediate preparation of Glass-cases for the more convenient arrangement of the Mineralogical and Geological specimens with which the Museum is enriched.

* I have inserted in Appendix D. an account of the pay and other emoluments which were granted by the Dutch East-India Company, to the Governors, and their other Civil servants in Ceylon. It will not be difficult to discover how much more our system is preferable to theirs, in this respect.

† The Collectorships are by far too numerous. In the year 1802, there were but three, Colombo, Point-de-Galle, and Jaffnapatam, which included Trincomale, and which, however, ought undoubtedly to be a separate Collectorship. But now, in the old territories, there are no less than eleven; namely, Colombo, Caltura, Point-de-Galle, Matura, Hambangtotte, Batticalo, Trincomale, Jaffnapatam, Molletivo, Wanny, Manar, and Chilaw; which Collectorships, being placed under different Civil servants, naturally demand considerable establishments of secretaries, clerks, interpreters &c., which increase and create public business and public expense.

A specimen of a horned Fly found in the Azimghur district, was presented by Doctor R. TYLER.

The following Tropical Birds were presented to the Museum by Mr. SHERER, in the name of Captain EASTGATE of the Ship FAME.

An Albatross complete, measuring from the point of each wing, nine feet. The head and wing of another. A Cape Hen. A Booby Bird. A Pentado or Cape Pigeon. Two Stormy Petrels, or, as denominated by Sailors, Mother Carey's Chickens. A small Sea Gull.

A specimen of Agate was presented by Mr. GIBBONS and a specimen of Lava from Bourbon by Mons. CASA NOVA.

Dr. LUSMDEN presented to the Society, in the name of Von HAMMER of Vienna, a copy of Euclid's Elements, in Arabic, printed at Rome in 1690.

Captain LOCKETT presented in the name of Baron Silvestre de SACY the first part of the new Paris Edition in Arabic of the MUCKAMAUTE HUREREE, or Adventures of Abou Zyde of Surooj, in fifty stories. The volume is printed in a beautiful type with a running Commentary, selected from all the ancient Scholiasts on that very difficult and valuable work. The second part may be expected by the end of this year.

A valuable addition was made to the Library at this Meeting. The Archaeologia, or Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries, presented on the Society, were received from the Honorable Court of Directors.

It was resolved that, with a view to the further extension of the Library, the sum of £100, per annum, be placed at the disposal of Mr. T. COLBROOKE to purchase such publications, either English or Continental, as he may conceive adapted to the inquiries and use of the Society.

A letter was read from Dr. WALLICH to Major General HARDWICK, forwarding for the Society's inspection, several drawings of Nepal plants; one of them, interesting on account of its celebrity among the Chinese, is the genuine Genseng, or Panox quinquefolium of Linnaeus. Another is what Dr. WALLICH calls Thunbergia cocinea. The former is a native of Sheopore, one of the highest mountains in the valley, and the latter not only graces the valley, but almost the whole tract of country up to it, by its festoons of flowers, which are extremely beautiful and brilliant. Dr. WALLICH announces his intention of giving a description of both these plants to the Society as soon as his health permits, having suffered greatly by indisposition in consequence of his Botanical visit to Nepal.

The description and drawings, of these species of the Indian Ursus, and the wild goat of Nepal, by Mons. DUVAUCEL, were laid before the Meeting.

The Secretary read a paper on Hindoo Craniology by G. M. PATERSON M. D. in which the writer describes the result of his examinations of a vast variety of Hindoo Crania on the banks of the Ganges.

The Hindoo skull, he says, varies in figure from a perfect plano-spheroid, indicating passive faculty, to a spheroid-ellipsis, indicating active intelligence. In many specimens of the native skull, he could discover no vestige of diploe, or of suture: but from the transverse suture to the bases Crania there appeared one continuous solid arch of bone. The configuration of the Hindoo skull he found to be peculiar, having invariably observed a predominating plenitude in the medial-lateral parts. He was struck with the magnitude and disproportionate appearance of the most of these skulls contrasted with those of other nations and tribes in Europe and Africa, and observed that the parts included in the inferior portions of the parietal bones, and in the edges of the temporal and frontal bones about one inch and three fourths on either side of the squamous suture, were more protuberant than in the cranial averages he had met with in other parts of the world. Convinced of this peculiarity he had recourse to the doctrines of the German Craniologists and found that the peculiar prominences of the native cranium include five organs in the system of Spurzheim, viz. Nos. 7. 8. 9. 12. and 15. These are Constructiveness; Acquisitiveness; Secretiveness; Cautiousness; Hope. The function of No. 7, it is said, seems to be a propensity natural to simplicity, No. 8 is defined Desire of Gain. No. 9 a propensity to Conceal. No. 12. is that sentiment which involves the ideas of Shyness, Prudence, Circumspection, &c. and No. 15. induces "a building of castles in the air."

Some valuable observations on the Diamond Mines of India by H. W. VOYSEY, were also read. It appears that in the alluvial soil of the plains at the base of the Neela Mulla mountains, and particularly on or near the banks of the rivers Kistna and Pinnaar, are situated the mines which have produced the largest diamonds in the world. Among them are the famous mines of Golcondah, so called from their being situated in the dominions of the Sovereigns of Golcondah, although they are far distant from the hill fort of that name. They were once very numerous and the most celebrated was Gani Purteala, but now they are nearly all deserted and even at Gani Purteala the search is confined to the rubbish of the old mines. An opinion prevails among the miners that the dia-

mond is continually growing, and that the chips and small pieces rejected by former searchers actually increase in size in process of time, and become large diamonds.

Mr. VOYSEY saw about a dozen parties at work, each composed of 7 or 8 persons. Each party was on the top of one of the conical eminences and actively employed in sifting and separating the dust from the larger stones; these were then laid out in small heaps, spread out on a level surface, wetted and examined, when the sun was not more than 45° above the horizon.

Mr. VOYSEY, after an extensive geological inquiry into the local relations of the mountains in the Dekkan, assumes that the matrix of the diamonds produced in Southern India is the sand stone Breccia of the "clay slate formation; that those found in alluvial soil are produced from the debris of the above rock, and have been brought thither by some torrent or deluge; and that the diamonds found at present in the beds of the rivers are washed down by the annual rains.

Government Orders.

MILITARY.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 9, 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment.

Assistant Surgeon Charles Dempster to the Medical duties of the Civil Station of the District of Ranghaur.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough:

Captain Edward Biddulph, of the Regiment of Artillery, on account of private affairs.

Lieutenant Rd. Scrope Bernard Morland, of ditto, on account of do.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas Rutherford, on account of health.

Ensign Andrew Clarke, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, on account of ditto.

Captain E. Biddulph, of the Regiment of Artillery, is appointed to the Command of the European Invalids and Supernumeraries of the Honorable Company's Service, under orders of Embarkation for Europe on the private Ship Sophia.

The Military Auditor General is authorized to pass to Captain Biddulph the rate of Passage Money prescribed by the Regulations of the Service.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to proceed to the Mauritius for the benefit of their health, and to be absent on that account from Bengal for Eight Months.

Captain R. Jackson, of Artillery, Aid-de-Camp to the Governor General.

Assistant Surgeon J. R. Martin, attached to the Governor General's Body Guard.

Cornet G. R. Crommelin, of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for the benefit of his health, and to be absent on that account from Bengal, for Ten Months.

The leave of absence obtained by the following Officers, is extended to the periods specified opposite to their names respectively.

Captain George Arnold, District Barrack Master 12th Division, to the 20th March ensuing.

Brevet Captain H. B. Clough, of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, to the 31st ultimo.

The following Appointment made by the Governor General, is published in General Orders:—

Assistant Surgeon Andrew Wood, First permanent Assistant at the Presidency General Hospital, to perform the Medical duties of the Governor General's Body Guard, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Martin, proceeding to the Mauritius, for the recovery of his health.

His Lordship in Council was pleased in the Political Department, under date the 2d instant, to make the following Appointments, to have effect from the 25th of January 1822:—

Captain Robert Ross, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Deputy Superintendent of Sikh and Hill Affairs, with a personal Salary of 1,500 Rupees per Mensem.

Captain Charles Pratt Kennedy, of the Regiment of Artillery, in charge of the 1st Nusseree Battalion, to be Assistant to the Deputy Superintendent of Sikh and Hill Affairs, with a personal Salary of 250 Rupees per Mensem.

Captain Stewart, Adjutant of the Burdwan Provincial Battalion, was permitted, in the Judicial Department under date the 1st instant, to be absent from his Station during the period of two months, on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned Officers in the Honorable Company's Army, Cadets of the 1st Class of 1806, who, on the 5th of February 1822, were

Subalterns of 15 years standing, are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from that date, agreeably to the rule prescribed by the Honourable the Court of Directors:

Lieutenants George Joseph Bidmead Johnston of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry; James Read, of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry; Anthony Lambert Swanston, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry; Hugh Robertson Murray, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry; James Richard Colnett, of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry; Alexander Orr, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry; Sir Robert Colquhoun, Bt. of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry; James Johnston, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry; Robert Boyes, of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry; Henry James Bland, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry; Charles Richard William Lane, of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry; Robert Pringle, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry; Peter Johnston, of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry; Nicholas Penny, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry; John Armstrong Currie, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry; John Corse Wortherspoon, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry; William Jover of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry; John Grant, of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry; Frederick Bennet, of the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry; George John Shadwell, of the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry, and James Bentein, of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant J. W. Hull, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, will proceed on duty to Benecoolen, and on his arrival at that presidency, place himself under the order of Sir Stamford Raffles.

W. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sect. to the Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders by the Commander in Chief, Head-quarters, Calcutta, February 5, 1822.

The following Postings to take place in the Regiment of Artillery: Second Lieutenant H. B. Dalzell, to the 3d Company 3d Battalion. Second Lieutenant E. H. Ludlow, to the 4th Company 3d Battalion. Second Lieutenant J. R. Revell, to the 5th Company 3d Battalion. Ensign George Augustus Mee, is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

2d Battalion 23d Regiment.—Brevet Captain Stirling, from 15th February to 31st March, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

2d Battalion Native Invalids.—Captain Tanner, from 15th February to 15th March, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

Pioneers.—Lieutenant W. H. Earle, from 15th March to 15th June, to visit Agra, on urgent private affairs.

Gorakhpore Light Infantry.—Lieutenant Dickson, from 1st February, to 1st April, to visit Chunar, on urgent private affairs.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, February 7, 1822.

Lieutenant Robert Agnew is appointed Adjutant of the 1st Battalion 16th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Thomas, who has proceeded to Europe on furlough.

Captain Hay is removed from the 1st to the 2d Battalion, and Captain Raymond from the 2d to the 1st Battalion of the 23th Regiment Native Infantry.

Surgeon J. Hare is removed from the 18th to the 16th Regiment Native Infantry.

Surgeon C. Hunter, at present Officiating as Deputy Superintending Surgeon in Rajpootana, is removed from the 10th to the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, and will join the 1st Battalion of the Corps.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of Absence.

2d Battalion 18th Regiment.—Captain H. L. White, (late Acting Major of Brigade,) from 1st February, to 15th April, to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

European Regiment.—Lieutenant D. Birrell, from 20th February, to 20th July, to visit Agra, on urgent private affairs.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, February 9, 1822.

The following Removals are directed to take place in the Regiment of Artillery.

Lieutenant C. McMorine from the 2d Company 4th Battalion to the 5th Troop Horse Brigade.

Lieutenant W. R. Maidman from the 5th to the 3d Troop.

Lieutenant R. S. B. Morland from the 3d to the 5th Troop.

Benares Artillery Division Orders under date the 15th December 1821, by Captain Curpley, Commanding the Division of Artillery assembled for annual Practice near that Station, appointing Lieutenant Crommelin to act as Adjutant and Quarter Master to the Detachment, are confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

1st Battalion 16th Regiment.—Major Middleton, from 15th February to 25th March, in extension, to enable him to join his Corps.

2d Battalion 19th Regiment.—Lieutenant J. W. Hull, from 15th February, to 15th March, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Artillery Horse Brigade.—Lieutenant E. P. Gowan, from 15th February, to 15th March, to remain at the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

1st Battalion 22d Regiment.—Lieutenant Sinclair, from 10th January, to 10th April, in extension, on urgent private affairs.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, February 11, 1822.

The undermentioned Ensigns, at present doing duty with the Honourable Company's European Regiment at Ghazepore, having been reported qualified to join their Regiments, are directed to proceed by water to join the Battalions to which they stand posted; viz.

Ensign E. J. Watson, 2d Battalion 3d Regiment Native Infantry, at Agra.

Ensign W. D. Stewart, 1st Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry, at Cuttack.

Ensign R. L. Burnett 2d Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry, at Hansi.

Ensign W. Wise, 1st Battalion 18th Regiment Native Infantry, at Nusseerabad.

Ensign B. Boswell, 1st Battalion 25th Regiment Native Infantry, at Nusseerabad.

Lieutenant Boileau, 1st Battalion 16th Regiment, is appointed to do duty with the 1st Battalion 16th Regiment at Benares until the 15th of October next, when he will proceed to join the Corps to which he belongs.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, February 5, 1822.

The Officiating Quarter Master General to His Majesty's Forces having reported that he can dispense with the Services of Major Browne 87th Regiment, on the Duty specified in general Orders No. 2517 of the 31st ultimo, Captain Mayne of the 59th Regiment will therefore perform the Inspection, for which he will receive Instructions from Major General Nicolls.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, February 6, 1822.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's leave of absence during the Month of July last, for the periods specified against their respective Names, viz.

17th Foot.—Ensign Honorable N. Massey, from 25th July to 21th October, 1821.

17th Foot.—Ensign O'Brien, from 25th August, to the 24th December, 1821.

24th Foot.—Brevet Major Stewart from 6th July 1821, until his services are required with the Regimental Depot.

21th Foot.—Lieutenant Nokes, from 21 August 1821, to the 21th February, 1822.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, February 7, 1822.

With the sanction of Government the Invalids and Service-expired Men of His Majesty's Regiments, allotted to the Honorable Company's Ships Princess Charlotte of Wales, and Rose, are to be embarked on Saturday the 16th instant, and to proceed to join their respective Vessels at the New Anchorage with the tide of that day.

Assistant Surgeon Owen, 87th Regiment, will proceed on duty with the above detail.

Major General Thomas, C. B., Commanding the Presidency Division, will be pleased to issue the necessary Instructions for carrying the foregoing Orders into effect according to the usual custom in such cases.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, February 8, 1822.

Lieutenant Fergusson, of the 8th Dragoons who came to the Presidency on duty, is directed to rejoin his Regiment at Cawnpore, by Water, as soon as practicable.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, February 9, 1822.

The undermentioned Officers have received the Most Noble the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

17th Foot.—Lieutenant W. L. Carey, from date of Embarkation, for 6 months, to proceed to Madras, on Medical Certificate.

34th Foot.—Ensign Rush Moore, from ditto, for 1 year, to proceed to Europe on his private affairs.

The extension of leave of absence to the 27th instant, granted by his Excellency Lieutenant General the Hon'ble Sir Charles Colville, to Lieutenant Dickson, of the 69th Regiment, to enable him to join his Regiment, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have received the Most Noble the Commander in Chief's leave of absence, for the reasons assigned.

8th Dragoons.—Captain H. Cortland, from 15th instant, for 2 months, to proceed on the River, on Sick Certificate.

11th ditto.—Captain Rotton, from 20th Proximo, to 1st July 1822, to visit Hurdwar, on his private affairs.

14th Foot.—Lieutenant Johnson, from 19th instant, for 2 months, to visit Hansi and Ludhiana, on his private affairs.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, February 11, 1822.

A Medical Certificate having been received of the sudden and severe Indisposition of Capt. Mayne of the 59th Regiment, Captain Duncan of the same Corps, is appointed to the charge of His Majesty's Troops proceeding to England, on the Hon'ble Company's ship Princess Charlotte of Wales.

By order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Dinner to Mr. Stuart.

The Farewell Dinner given to the Honorable James Stuart, Esq. Member of the Supreme Council, previous to his departure for England, was held at the Town Hall, on Wednesday Evening. The number of persons present were about 200, the Dinner and Wines excellent, the Toasts few and appropriate, and the Speeches short and inaudible at any distance from the Speakers, with one exception only. Great hilarity prevailed until after eleven, when the Honorable Guest retired. The Evening was one of great harmony and happiness; but we regret that we are unable to offer further details. As an account is promised in the Government Gazette of next week, we must wait patiently until that or some other equally favored Print shall give to the world what we shall have much pleasure in republishing, to do honor to the talents, liberality, and generally esteemed qualities of the distinguished Individual to whom the Entertainment was given.

Cautionary Drivers.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

Yesterday Evening, as a Gentleman was riding along the New Road, leading across the Jaun Bazar, he was met by two Gentlemen, apparently Europeans, who seemingly thro' their want of knowledge or something else drove one of their Buggy shafts upwards of a foot into the Horse's chest, by which the Horse was killed on the spot, and the Rider severely bruised. The two Gentlemen, however, as if aware of the mischief, drove off as fast as they could, without waiting to see if it was the Horse or its Rider they had Killed.

February 14, 1822.

ONE WHO HAS DRIVEN A LITTLE.

To Correspondents.

AN ENGLISHMAN, who writes from the Interior, under the date of Jan. 29, 1822—requiring us to state the reasons which induced us to re-publish from an English Paper, a paragraph regarding the Grand Masked Festival of Waterloo, is informed that no PARTICULAR reasons urged its publication; but that it was included with other Selections from the English Papers of different tone and temper, to make up that VARIETY which is eternally called for by some, though it is sure to be deprecated (whenever this desire is yielded to) by others. No one can estimate more highly than we do the Military reputation of our country, and the ENGLISHMAN would do us injustice if he indulged a contrary impression. We thank him, however, for his calling the subject to our attention, and only hope he will not think us less sincerely patriotic than himself, because of differences in opinion, which each may honestly entertain, and yet love their country with equal ardour, and serve her with equal zeal.

Errata.

In the JOURNAL of yesterday, the following errors require correction:—In the ENIGMA, page 465, in the 7th line, for "TMEORY" read "THRONO." In page 467, column 2, line 2, for "PRICE" read "PRICES"—line 8 and 9, for "WERE" read "WAS"—line 35, for "ON" read "or"—and at line 43, for "no" read "DOES."—In the Poetry, at page 468, line 25, for "INTERCOURSE" read "INTERCHANGE." We have constant claims on the indulgence of our Readers towards errors of the Press, sometimes arising from the indistinct hand writing of our Correspondents; at others from the necessary haste of reading the proof-sheets; and at others again from the neglect of the Printers to make even the corrections that are marked:—all of which in the hurry of a Daily Paper may be more readily forgiven than in works executed under less pressing necessity for dispatch.

Marriage.

On the 14th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. PARSON, Sir R. D. COLQUHOUN, Bart. to Miss ANNA MARIA COLVIN, Daughter of JAMES COLVIN, Esq.

Coroner's Inquest.

To the Editor of John Bull in the East.

Sir,

Having perused two several Letters which appeared in your Paper, on the subject of the Inquest held on the body of the late Mr. Richard Hampton, the first, under the signature of "ONE OF THE MANY," and the second of "VERAX," transmitting a Letter signed "R. DAVEY," who, it appears was one of the Jurors, I beg leave through the medium of your Paper (as the channel through which the accusations against me have been made public) to shew that my first Letter to the Editor of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL, was not dictated as Mr. Surgeon Davey insinuates either by a "spirit of malevolent persecution," or by "any species of rascality," a term, which is, by the bye, wholly unwarrantable.

As to ignorance on subjects connected with Mr. Davey's profession, I must plead guilty; but as ignorance is applied by him to me generally, without any reference to any profession, I will endeavour to shew how far, from the documents before me, connected with the action brought by me as the Deceased's Attorney against Mr. Fallon; the repeated asseverations of the Deceased in his lifetime made to me in the hearing of my Clerk, that he did not expect to live many days owing to the injury he had sustained and the quantities of blood constantly rushing into his mouth, from the strangulation; his (to me) apparent and to others known good state of health previous to the assault,—and from the general tenor of the evidence according to my professional knowledge, —I can be taxed with ignorance in discharging a duty which I conceived I owed to my unfortunate Client, to his Relatives and Friends, nay to the Public at large (who are I say concerned herein) by causing to be published the letter which appeared in the JOURNAL, signed "ONE OF THE FORTY."

Of the Defendant I must observe, before I proceed any further, that I know nothing; that I never spoke to him, nor even, to the best of my recollection, saw him till he was pointed out to me by the deceased after the assault had been committed.

First, then, with respect to the documents;—they tend to prove beyond the possibility of a doubt that an assault of every serious nature was committed by Mr. Fallon on the deceased;—and were I not of opinion that their publication would prematurely operate against the Defendant, I would have sent you copies of them.

With respect to the asseverations of the deceased, (I need not add how the asseverations of a dying man, are regarded in the eye of the law,) all those who heard them are forth-coming and ready to make Affidavit of the fact whenever required so to do.

With respect to his having been in good health, persons to whom the deceased's state of health and mode of living, were well known, and others to whom they were partially known, and to whom he seemed in apparent good health, till injured as aforesaid, are equally ready to come forward.

There are others also who can prove the deceased to have been a temperate man in every respect, and a very inoffensive character; and there is one Individual to whom the Defendant made a confession relative to the assault, which, for the reasons above stated, I will here repress.

With respect to the Evidence of Doctor Pearce, who was the deceased's Surgeon, I am clearly of opinion that it was sufficient to put any person situated as Mr. Fallon was, on his Trial.

He deposed, to the best of my remembrance, that violence, such as it was stated had been used towards the deceased (the immediate effects of which he had himself witnessed and described), might have occasioned his death, and that at all events if, as another medical man (not Dr. Davey) would have it, the deceased was labouring under any latent disease prior to the assault of which there were no visible symptoms,—such an assault was calculated to promote symptoms and hasten his end.

Thus far, Mr. Editor, I have endeavoured to rid myself from the imputations which your Correspondents "ONE OF THE MANY" and "VERAX" have attempted to throw upon me. How far I shall have succeeded, the unbiassed amongst "the many" in this metropolis must determine.

I shall only add, that if assaults such as the one now before us, are suffered to be committed with impunity, and that at a persons own door,—it will be prudent for those who place any value on their lives, to quit this city, with all possible dispatch.

Had Mr. Hampton a Family!—but enough.

I am, Sir, your's,

ONE OF THE FORTY,

Calcutta, February 13, 1822.